

a collaboration of federal, state, regional and local agencies advancing geo-spatial technologies

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California Geographic Information Council **Agenda**

Meeting April 3, 2007
Oakland Marriott City Center – Room 204
1001 Broadway
Oakland, California 94607
1:00 – 3:00
Conference call-in @ (605) 990-0100 1090016#

- 1. Welcome Introduction
 - Approval of January Minutes (see http://giscouncil.oshpd.ca.gov or http://giscouncil.oshpd.ca.gov or http://giscouncil.oshpd.ca.gov or http://giscouncil.oshpd.ca.gov
 - Announcements
- 2. Regional Overview / Updates
- 3. Digital Lands Record Inventory Workgroup
- 4. Imagery Work Group
- 5. Strategic Planning Work Group
- 6. DHS Geospatial Data Model Review Working Group
- 7. Wrap-up Discussion / Next meeting



Digital Land Records Inventory (DLRI) CA GIS Council meeting, April 3, 2007

DLRI workgroup has not met since the last CGC meeting for three primary reasons.

First, the lawsuit filed by the California First Amendment Coalition (CFAC) against Santa Clara County has moved the assessor community from a wary position to reluctant. In the last three months I have only been able to contacted Bob Werner once and the assessors continue to wait for the outcome of the litigation.

Second, the business needs of State agencies have begun to be addressed through normal operations. In Caltrans we entered an agreement with Digital Map Products for their LandVision product (http://www.digmap.com/products/landvision.htm). It allows a user to view and analyze assessor information through a web interface. They can download 500 parcels at a time to a shapefile for further analysis in GIS or CADD. Other departments like OES and CDF continue to pursue solutions to their business needs.

Third, contract Caltrans is still trying to establish for the development of a statewide parcel layer work plan ran into several problems with the MSA. Due to the unfamiliarity of administrative staff in using the MSA there has been major delays in arranging a contract to develop the work plan for the statewide parcel layer. In retrospect the MSA was not the appropriate vehicle for this contract.

In addition I've had conversations with Ohio, New York, Tennessee, Oregon, and several other states regarding this issue. All of them describe that the development of a statewide parcel layer was driven by a business need and championed at a high level. Emergency response, taxation, revenue generation are all examples business cases used to move a statewide parcel layer development. California faces the challenge that due to its large geography and economy, solutions tend to develop regionally at similar scales to those of other states and not to the scale of state of California. The inference may be that there is an optimum geographical and economic scale for these solutions to develop and to add to the complexity, factors such as the sophistication of technology, and economic, financial and political landscapes will also drive the presentation of opportunities to spend the limited resources available. In short, there is little evidence to suggest that the timing is right for a major effort to develop a statewide public domain parcel layer.

IMAGERY WORKING GROUP REPORT, APRIL 3, 2007

The Imagery workgroup has met monthly or bimonthly since it was established at the April 2006 council meeting in Santa Barbara. USGS partnership funding to the State of California (via the non-profit professional California Geographic Information Association) was awarded to develop a draft business plan for imagery for the state, within the context of the National States Geographic Information Council (NSGIC)-sponsored Imagery for the Nation Initiative (IFTN), and using, as appropriate, elements from the business planning templates for geospatial data provided by NSGIC. The group's current focus is the drafting of a Request for Qualifications (RFQ) to solicit a vendor with experience in strategic/business planning and broad orthoimagery/elevation knowledge. The vendor-led work effort will focus on the following tasks:

- A comprehensive description of the business needs for orthoimagery and elevation data, of the federal, state, local government, academia, and regional collaboratives in California
- Options/strategies for prioritized development of orthoimagery and elevation data sets, which reflect the broad range of business needs of California's user community, and the diverse nature of California's landscape
- Potential cooperative development and data sharing strategies, based on the business needs and best practices of the orthoimagery and data elevation user community
- A review of applicable sensors and suitable technologies, with estimated unit costs on a regional basis.
 Costs should include public domain ownership and/or restricted access, as applicable
- Solicit additional information as needed and/or validate draft plan elements within the community as appropriate
- The draft plan will build on and utilize knowledge gained from the State's GIS Framework Data Survey, the California Geospatial Framework Data Draft Plan, and other background information. The knowledge and business options resulting from this study will be utilized in subsequent strategic planning efforts within the context of a statewide geospatial strategy plan for California. The working group hopes to have the RFQ to the CGIA board by April 18.
- The group has accomplished the following to date:
- Provided a letter on behalf of the CA GIS Council to NSGIC leadership in support of the Imagery for the Nation initiative
- Secured funding for an Imagery Draft Plan for CA
- Collected a library of Requests for Proposals from local partners, from which specifications and requirements can be drawn, and to be supplemented as needed
- Identified much of the current orthoimagery and elevation expenditure around the state on an annual basis
- Discussed benefits/drawbacks of conducting additional imagery surveys around the state
- Provided update on imagery partnerships and imagery data collection in California to the National Digital Orthophoto Program (NDOP) annual meeting
- Provided updates to regional collaboratives and others around CA on Imagery for the Nation and imagery
 acquisition in the state
- Provided information and resources to the NSGIC committee lead for Imagery for the Nation initiative and implications for CA
- Started county/urban inventory of existing public domain imagery
- In addition, the CA representatives to the Western Governor's Association have supported the initiative and suggested improvements to the current funding formulas

An update on the Imagery for the Nation initiative was provided at the NSGIC midyear meeting held March 24-28, 2007, in Annapolis, MD. A Cost Benefit Analysis is underway. 2009 will be the first opportunity to have a federal appropriation for IFTN, although USGS has written IFTN language into its 2008 budget. NDOP/NSGIC has launched 3 IFTN subcommittes to begin to address acquisition management, program management, and technical management. More information can be found at the nsgic.org and ndop.gov websites. Please feel free to contact anyone on the imagery working group for questions.

Many thanks to the great and fabulous and talented members of this working group!

Western Governors' Association Letter of Support Bullets for Imagery for the Nation

- 1. Strongly supports basic initiative
- Disagree with methodology for allocating imagery investment east and west of Mississippi
- 3. Population based formula short changes western states
- 4. No difference in imagery requirements east and west of the Mississippi
- 5. Western states have most rapidly developing counties in nation
- 6. Complex public/private land ownership patterns confound planning if public lands are to receive lower investment level
- 7. Many public lands have demonstrable need for higher imagery based on value of recreation to local economies
- 8. Many western states have need for better imagery to drive energy development
- Wildland Urban Interface related issues support need for higher resolution imagery away from core populations
- 10. Imagery acquisition costs coming down from levels used in original formula
- 11. Consistent imagery base map across all areas make flight planning less costly and more effective; economy of scale kicks in
- 12. Conclusion strong support but need to revisit basic assumptions regarding needs and cost of acquisition

Strategic Plan – Executive Summary

Creating a California Spatial Data Infrastructure

The California GIS Council proposes creating a California Spatial Data Infrastructure (CSDI). The CSDI will provide the geographic information framework needed to support and empower the delivery of public services across the broad spectrum of governmental programs and private sectors. The CSDI is envisioned to integrate and coordinate with the National Spatial Data Infrastructure (NSDI) construction efforts initiated by the Federal Government.

Major business objectives—covering public services such as public safety, critical infrastructure, emergency response and recovery, pandemic prevention and response, strategic growth, transportation and global warming—are most effectively solved by government-led collaboration: a centrally coordinated geographic information infrastructure provides the spatial context for this work to happen most efficiently and effectively. Centralized coordination, the sharing of data across government, academic and private sectors, and the availability of tools and services form the fundamental building blocks needed for a geographic information framework to evolve. Geography is the common "language of place": technology allows us to model our world, understand both natural and human caused processes, and comprehend how our actions affect the environment and our future.

The California GIS Council, through its constituent members, embraces the notion that the most sustainable and economically viable geographic information infrastructure brings together the highest quality information that each public and private organizational entity can provide, and incorporates this geographic framework within mutually defined standards and practices. A centrally coordinated geographic information infrastructure lies within the grasp of the community of dedicated public servants, elected officials, and private enterprise, and, once realized, will provide the economic benefits and enhanced public services needed to sustain, protect, nourish, and grow California's communities and economy.

Vision and Goals

The vision behind this plan is a robust California Spatial Data Infrastructure managed by a central coordinating entity which supports and empowers projects and initiatives using location-based information for improved quality of life for all Californians.

The purpose of the California Spatial Data Infrastructure is to empower all levels of government to better meet the citizen needs. Government agencies needed to mobilize quality geospatial data and services in many areas including but not limited to the following:

- Guarding against terrorism and criminal activities
- Emergency preparedness and response

- Planning strategic growth (e.g., San Joaquin Partnership)
- Planning and operating critical infrastructure
- Mitigating the affects of global warming (e.g., Delta Vision)
- Sustainable management of our natural resources
- · Restoring and ensuring environmental quality
- Pandemic detection and response

In order to help California better support programmatic and policy goals and to increase the efficiency of the state's geospatial data management, two new initiatives are required:

- 1. Development of the California Spatial Data Infrastructure (CA-SDI) a shared data resource that will make the state's best cartographic data readily available to state agencies, municipal and county governments, federal partners and the private sector.
- 2. Establishment of a central coordinating entity to provide location-based (geospatial) data services to state agencies, municipal and county governments, federal partners and the private sector.

Together, these initiatives will overcome existing vulnerabilities and support new services, providing significant value to a wide variety of stakeholders. The enhanced statewide geospatial coordination in combination with the new shared data resource will allow California to leverage its significant existing investments. California can then deploy geospatial technology and data to support its many critical functions in the service of its populace and environment, including homeland security, emergency planning and response, smart growth, pandemic influenza surveillance, resource protection and environmental management.

The California Spatial Data Infrastructure should comprise:

- Spatial Data Infrastructure core framework data
- A central catalog of available data (metadata catalog)
- A data repository (on-line data server, and a data portal to other on-line servers)
- Data administration, security, and upkeep/maintenance services

A central coordinating entity (e.g. the Geospatial Information Office) should be established to provide location-based (geospatial) data services to State projects and programs. Each project should be responsible for utilizing these geospatial services however they deem most appropriate. Geospatial services and information would include:

- Coordinate efficient data development and acquisition
- Facilitate data sharing through a Shared Data Resource
- Provide tools and services needed for the CSDI
- Formulate and promote geodata standards
- Develop CSDI methods and procedures

- Provide or organize training
- Coordinate the application for and administration of grants to promote CSDI development and operation
- Provide a locus for spending authority (to receive, spend and move funds for CSDI development and operation)
- Marshal support for GIS coordination as a line item in the State budget

Suggested Strategy:

- Establish a GIO office and staff to provide geospatial services and shared data resources.
- Join the planning councils of each State project and program that would like to make better use of geospatial data in their operations.
- Encourage and train members of each project's staff to use geospatial data and tools effectively.
- Join the regional geospatial planning councils and encourage and train members to use geospatial data effectively.

Department of Homeland Security Geospatial Data Model Review

Last modified on July 31, 2006 14:24

The Department of Homeland Security (DHS), Office of the Chief Information Officer (OCIO), Geospatial Management Office (GMO) has developed this DHS Geospatial Data Model (DHS GDM) in support of urgent DHS mission requirements. This DHS GDM is a standards based, logical data model to be used for collection, discovery, storage, and sharing of homeland security geospatial data. The model will support development of the Department's services-based geospatial architecture, and will serve as an extract, transform, and load (ETL) template for content aggregation.

(See http://www.fgdc.gov/fgdc-news/geo-data-model)

For California's comments see

- http://www.fgdc.gov/participation/working-groups-subcommittees/hswg/dhs-gdm/index_html
 - DHS Geospatial Data Model Comment Resolution Matrix